

## SATURNALIA REIGNED.

Riotous Scenes in the Tivoli Vaux Hall, Paris.

Students and Anarchists Contend—Free Fighting All Over the Hall—The Anarchists Threaten Out, but Return and Capture the Meeting.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—A great anti-Dreyfus and anti-Semite meeting last night at the Tivoli Vaux hall produced extraordinary scenes. The neighborhood was paraded by police, mounted and on foot, and the rapidly-growing crowd increased the excitement.

At nine o'clock, on the opening of the meeting, the hall was a seething sea of humanity, crowding every part, gesticulating, shouting "A bas Zola," "Vive l'armee" and "Vive la revolution sociale." The members of the anti-semitic committee displayed banners bearing the inscription, "Death to the Jews," and other inscriptions. It was soon seen that the 3,000 present consisted largely of anarchists and others bent on opposing the students.

On M. Guerin, the president, proposing that the honorary presidency be conferred upon M. Rochefort and M. Drumont, a great uproar ensued, the anarchists trying to wrench the banners from the anti-semites. Scuffles took place in which two of the officials were injured.

M. Thibaud delivered an address denouncing the Jews and urging the meeting to support the government.

Tumults and fights for the banners continued, with shouting, whistling and singing of the "Marseillaise" and the "Carminole," while M. Thibaud proceeded in a violent speech, declaring that the Dreyfus scandal was the commencement of a social revolution by a "band of scoundrels desiring to overthrow everything in order to raise a traitor."

The scene now became a saturnalia. The anarchists removed the iron staircase giving access to the tribune, so that the committee was unable to descend. Free fights began around the flags. Finally the students chased the anarchists out of the hall. The organizers of the meeting then seized the flags decorating the hall and arranged a rendezvous at the military club, crying "Vive l'armee."

The hall partially emptied, but soon the anarchists returned, and, breaking open the great doors, began further fighting. It is alleged that several were injured. Finally the students were vanquished and the anarchists were masters of the situation. The meeting broke up and the anarchists replaced the ladder and invaded the tribune, led by M. Curtois, flourishing a red flag, and all shouting "Conspuez Rochefort" (Spit upon Rochefort), and "Long live Zola."

The disturbances continued, the anarchists declaiming from the tribune against the army and acclaiming Dreyfus. Some of the injured people were carried out with their faces covered with blood.

The interest was now transferred to the streets, where the police had been reinforced by the republican guards.

At ten o'clock large bodies of students, flourishing the tri-color and shouting "Vive l'armee," proceeded in the direction of the military club in the Avenue de l'Opera.

### THE ROYAL BEGGAR.

Despairing of Getting a Grant from the United States Senate, She is Urged to Apply to the Hawaiian Legislature.

HONOLULU, via San Francisco, Jan. 18.—It is currently rumored here that J. O. Carter, who left here on the 7th inst. ostensibly for the purpose of assisting the anti-annexationists in Washington in their fight, carried a substantial letter of credit which was to be used in defraying the expenses of the Hawaiian commissioners, who are said to be in financial difficulties in the American capital. It is also said that Mr. Carter, who has great influence with the ex-queen, will attempt to convince Liliuokalani that she is merely wasting time by remaining in the east, and that she could do more good for the cause she has espoused by returning home while the Hawaiian legislature is in session.

The royalists having reached the conclusion that the United States senate will do nothing for the ex-queen in a financial way, are of the opinion that her best move would be to make an effort to induce the Hawaiian legislature to grant her a pension.

### HAWAIIAN SUGAR

Will Not Seriously Compete with Production in this Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Replying to a resolution of inquiry, Secretary Wilson sent to the senate a statement concerning the production of sugar in this country, and his opinion of the effect the importation of Hawaiian sugar has upon the production of beet sugar in the United States. He gave the average importation of sugar to this country for the past seven years as \$101,575,393 worth, of which the Hawaiian importation was \$9,973,924.

He concludes that Hawaii will not seriously compete with sugar producers in the United States, and says that "when the people of those islands come to consider the possibilities of coffee production it will be found that they have a monopoly with which no state in the Union can interfere."

### THE APPRAISERS' FIGURES.

A Big Drop in the Total of the Late Senator Fair's Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The Chronicle says: A popular illusion will be rudely dispelled when the appraisement and inventory of the estate of the late Senator James G. Fair are filed with the superior court. Instead of \$30,000,000, at which it had been estimated, its value will be shown by itemized figures to be \$12,238,998.07. The figures are the result of 11 months of examination and research on the part of the appraisers.

## MANY IDLE SPINDLES.

Results of the Cut in the New England Cotton Mills—The Fight Has Begun, But Where It Will End Can Not Be Foretold. The Future Viewed with Apprehension, as So Many People and Their Dependents are Involved.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The fight between employer and employee in the New England cotton mills is on, and what it will lead up to cannot be foretold. The great corporations in New Bedford are silent and thousands of operatives are idle. While here and there discontent cropped out all day, the most serious was at Biddeford, Me., where 3,200 persons refused to work, thus closing two mills, and at Lewiston, where one mill was crippled by 400 weavers staying out. The general wave reduction is estimated to affect 127,000 persons in about 150 mills, although these mills had previously adopted the new schedule and several others had given notice of immediate reductions. Here and there dissatisfaction was brought to the notice of agents and overseers over minor grievances and in most cases these were either remedied or an inquiry promised.

To-night finds the textile operatives everywhere intently interested in the New Bedford struggle, for here the test of strength and endurance will come, and upon the outcome will depend the question of an industrial battle, the entire length and breadth of the New England states. The chief point in this battle will be discipline, and the first command of organized labor brought well-nigh perfect obedience. The day passed quite peacefully, which incident is in some quarters feared as a forerunner of odds the strikers will take if driven to desperation.

From the point of view of the mill owner the New Bedford situation is now a lockout. Intervention by the state board of arbitration this week is hardly likely to be allowed, and no overt act on the part of the strikers and no attempt to open a mill is expected for a number of days.

The New Bedford strikers will receive strike money from operatives elsewhere, but the total will be reserved until a protracted battle brings on want and hardship, which the unions will try to relieve.

All the New Bedford mills opened at bell time, as usual. When no help came in lights went out, speed stopped, overseers and second-hands prepared to make everything snug and mill gates were closed indefinitely. The labor unions did little work, except to carry out plans of campaign which will be developed only as faint-hearted weavers seek to return to work.

Of the other strikes little has developed in them as yet to forecast the future. The Laconia and Pepperell mill workers in Biddeford struck because they were anxious to, while the weavers in the Androscoggin mill, Lewiston, simply took matters into their own hands regardless of other departments. These two strikes, while on identical issues, will serve only as minor fights along the line unless the strike fever grows and they become the nucleus of the general fight in Maine cities.

One other minor fight now on is that in Burlington, Vt., where the Queen City mills shut down indefinitely because the operatives refused point blank to accept the reduction. This trouble, however, began a number of days ago, but reached the acute stage today.

Taking the day's events throughout New England, it may conservatively be said that things came to pass just as expected. It is the immediate future which awakens apprehension.

### AMERICAN DONATIONS.

Relief For the Cuban Sufferers Will Be Promptly Distributed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The state department has taken official notice of complaints alleging that the Spanish officials in Cuba had been placing obstacles in the way of the free admission of food and other supplies sent to Cuba for the relief of the suffering. While the officials believe that there is no solid foundation for these complaints, a cablegram has been sent to Gen. Lee directing him to investigate their correctness, and if necessary, prevent any delays in the landing of shipments of stores, if it be possible to do so.

The following statement was issued from the state department yesterday: "The call having been made by the president for money and supplies for the suffering Cubans, and some doubt seeming to exist that money and supplies made in response to such call may not be honestly and impartially distributed to the suffering people for whom the donations were made, it is thought proper to give this public notice in the way of an assurance that all such donations will be distributed through Consul-General Lee and other authorized agents co-operating with him in Cuba. No doubt is entertained by the president or by the secretary of state that every dollar and every article of clothing for the benefit of the suffering in Cuba will be properly distributed."

A Canadian Relief Expedition to the Yukon.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 18.—An agent of the Canadian government, named Lewis, is organizing an expedition for the relief of the miners in the Yukon valley, similar to the one undertaken by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, in behalf of the United States government. Six Laplanders and 114 reindeer are en route.

Granted a Divorce from Her Absconding Husband.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 18.—Marian B. Curtis was yesterday granted a divorce from Millard C. Curtis, the defaulting assistant cashier of the American national bank, and given custody of their child, a boy. Curtis was a club and society man well known here and in Chicago, and absconded in March, 1892, owing the bank \$12,000. Curtis went to Buenos Ayers, Argentina, where he now is. Mrs. Curtis followed her husband, but returned to America in 1895. Mrs. Curtis is the daughter of Col. J. G. Stowe.

## THOSE BRIBERY CHARGES.

Stories in Connection with the Election of Senator Hanna to be Thoroughly Investigated—The Trial in the Hands of His Enemies, Who Will Leave No Stone Unturned to Find Evidence Against Him.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 19.—The senate committee last night began its investigation into the charges of bribery made by Representative Otis during the recent senatorial contest. The members of the house committee appointed to investigate the same charges were invited to be present, but they did not participate officially and there will be two separate investigations.

J. J. Sullivan, H. M. Daugherty and Cyrus Halling were present to represent Senator Hanna, Maj. Dick and others, but the committee voted four to one against allowing any counsel to participate.

The committee, in executive session, decided not to allow any attorneys, and adopted other rules of procedure. It was decided to hold executive sessions for business and to take testimony in public. The committee went from the committee room to the senate chamber, when it was ready to call witnesses, and a crowd awaited them.

The committee consists of Senators Robertson, Finck and Long, democrats, and Senators Burke and Garfield, republicans. Senator Burke was one of the leaders of the opposition to Senator Hanna. Senator Garfield is the only member of the committee who voted for Hanna, and the votes taken were four to one.

Senator Burke presided and Judge Robertson examined the witnesses. In the executive session Judge Robertson was appointed prosecutor. All members of the committee asked questions except Senator Garfield. There were four witnesses examined last night as follows: Samuel Pentland, proprietor of the Neil house, where Senator Hanna had his headquarters; Shepherd M. Dunlap, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co.; W. L. Truesdale, manager of the Postal Telegraph Co.; Frank P. Ross, manager of the telephone company.

Nothing new was developed during the session of four hours. The witnesses refused to answer some questions, and to produce their books and copies of messages. Mr. Pentland refused to produce his books to show who paid for rooms at the Neil house and for other expenses, and was given until to-night to do so.

Manager Ross wanted to consult his superior officers before telling who was connected with the private telephone in the Neil house by their long-distance lines, and he was given till to-night.

Managers Dunlap and Truesdale were given until to-night to produce copies of telegraphic messages sent and received by the managers for Senator Hanna.

The investigation will drag along for some time if no more progress is made at future sessions than was made last night. As the senate stands 19 to 17 against Hanna, with Senator Burke voting with the democrats, it is quite probable that there will be some report adopted in that body to transmit to the United States senate. In the house the vote is 56 to 53 the other way, and the house investigating committee may do little more than look on at the senate investigation. Owing to the majority in the house being different in political complexion from that of the senate, it is impossible to secure the adoption of a joint resolution for an investigation.

The charges are made by Representative Otis, a member of the house, and the investigation in parliamentary usage would belong to the lower branch of the legislature, but the factional lines are such as to cause the senate to investigate the alleged attempt to bribe a member of the house. The workers in the recent senatorial contest are keeping up their fight on the same old lines in the investigation.

### ALEXANDER'S PROTEST.

Bitter Invektives Against State Senator Burke who Voted Against Hanna.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 19.—In the senate to-day there was a sensational and unexpected outcropping of the bitterness engendered by the senatorial fight. When the standing committees were reported Senator Alexander presented a formal protest against the placing of the name of Senator Burke, of Cuyahoga county, the only republican member of the senate who did not vote for Mr. Hanna, on the committee. In his protest Mr. Alexander, among other things, said:

"I hereby desire to record my earnest protest against the placing of the name of Vernon H. Burke upon committees of this senate upon which honorable gentlemen have been selected to serve. To force by the majority votes of this body the association of this betrayer of party trusts with those whose honor and sense of duty would shrink from such conduct, is to offer a reward for treason to party, to principle and to American manhood."

"I protest against the violation of party and personal pledges, and I hereby declare it my duty to hold the party who voluntarily places his pledges before the people in securing their votes as fully responsible to them as he is morally responsible to his Maker."

"And for these and many other reasons dear to American citizenship, I here and now enter this protest against the enforcing of this political traitor into the presence or company of honorable men."

There was immediate objection from the democratic members to the language of the protest, but a motion to expunge objectionable phrases was ruled out of order by the president, on the ground that the protest was made under a constitutional right.

Senator Sullivan (rep.), although differing from Senator Burke on the senatorial election, said he regarded the protest as inappropriate.

After the protest had been allowed to go on the records, Senator Cohen introduced and had passed a resolution declaring that the senate did not agree or sympathize with the expressions of the protest.

## GREAT MOTHER LODE.

News of Its Discovery is Practically Confirmed—Late Advises Brought Down by the Corona—The Possibility of the Klondike Gold Field Assured—The "Big Swede's" Big Nugget—Clean-Up of the Winter's Work Estimated at \$15,000,000.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 19.—The news brought by the treasure-laden miners who have arrived from the Klondike on the steamer Corona is important chiefly in that it is confirmatory of the discovery of the great mother lode. Welch, Coffin and Burt are authority for the statement that the original strike was made at the upper end of Claim No. 39, Eldorado, while two stringers, one at No. 27 and another yet lower, down, were subsequently located. Throughout the district the discovery is accepted as assurance of the permanency of the district as a rich gold mining field. As to their placer diggings, they continue rich. Powder creek, an affluent of Quartz creek, has been having a boom, pans of \$1.75 and \$1 being a common thing. Of course the stream was located as soon as the first discovery was made. All gold creek shows pans of \$10 to \$120.

One of the first men to stake ground on Eldorado, and the very last man out of the Klondike country, is Andrew Olsen, known as the "Big Swede." He is notable as being the owner of the claim on which the biggest Klondike nugget has yet been found. The lump of gold was valued at \$585.

Replying to a request for an estimate of the winter's gold dust output of the camp, Joe Campbell, one of the returning miners, said: "We have done a great deal of figuring on that, and it now appears that the output, notwithstanding the scarcity of food and light, will be from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000."

### SUICIDE AND INSURANCE.

Important Decision by the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Justice Harlan, in the United States supreme court, handed down an opinion in the case of A. Howard Ritter, executor of William M. Runk, vs. the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, involving the question of whether the heirs of a man who commits suicide, when in sound mind, can recover an insurance policy. The court held that they could not.

It appears from the facts that Mr. Runk, a resident of Philadelphia, committed suicide within less than a year after increasing his insurance to the extent of \$200,000, making an aggregate insurance of \$500,000 upon his life. Of the \$200,000 the New York company carried \$75,000, which it refused to pay on the ground that Runk was sane when he took his life. It was shown in the trial court that he had written a letter, the day before his death, stating that it was his purpose to put an end to his life so his life insurance money could be collected for the payment of his debts.

In deciding the case Justice Harlan said that, when an insurance company entered into a contract to insure a man's life, neither party to the contract could be supposed to have suicide in contemplation, and it was not intended in entering into such a contract, that the life of the person insured should be at the option of either of the parties. In fixing the premium the company would naturally take into consideration the circumstances bearing upon the duration of life, and no company would undertake to insure against suicide. If any should make such an attempt, it would, he said, be against public policy and would not be allowed. Concluding, he said explicitly that no insured person, committing suicide and found to be of sound mind, could recover upon his policy.

### MEDALS OF HONOR.

In What Manner and to Whom They Are Bestowed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In view of numerous inquiries received at the war department in relation to the bestowal of the congressional medal of honor to veterans of the civil war, the publication of the following extract from the regulations pertaining thereto is authorized:

1. In order that the Congressional Medal of Honor may be deserved service must have been performed in action of such a conspicuous character as to clearly distinguish the man for gallantry and intrepidity above his comrades—service that involved extreme jeopardy of life or the performance of extraordinary hazardous duty. Recommendations for the decoration will be judged by this standard of extraordinary merit, and incontestable proof of performance of the service will be exacted.

2. Soldiers of the Union have ever displayed bravery in battle, and victories could not have been gained; but as courage and self-sacrifice are the characteristics of every true soldier, such a badge of distinction as the Congressional Medal is not to be expected as the reward of conduct that does not clearly distinguish the soldier above other men, whose bravery and gallantry have been proved in battle.

3. Recommendations for medals on account of services rendered in the volunteer army during the late war, and in the regular army previous to January 1, 1891, will, if practicable, be submitted by some person other than the proposed recipient, one who is personally familiar with all the facts and circumstances claimed as justifying the award, but the application may be made by the one claiming to have earned the decoration, in which case it will be in the form of a deposition, reciting a narrative description of the distinguished service performed. If official records are relied on as evidence proving the personal service, the reports of the action must be submitted or cited; but if these records are lacking the testimony must embrace that of one or more eyewitnesses, who, under oath, describe specifically the act or acts they saw, wherein the person recommended or applying clearly distinguished himself above his fellows for most distinguished gallantry in action.

### UNFAITHFUL SERVANTS.

Wholesale Robbery by Adams Express Employees.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—More than 30 unfaithful employees of the Adams Express Co. in this city, it is said, recently succeeded in stealing between \$2,000 and \$3,000 of money for goods delivered C. O. D. or alleged to have been either lost, stolen or mislaid, all of which the company has been forced to pay. A number of suspected drivers and helpers have been arrested and it is reported that other arrests are contemplated.

## PIPER MUST BE PAID.

The Empire State Can Boast the Second Largest City in the World, But It Figures Count for Anything Its Citizens Will Have to Pay a Big Price for the Distinction.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The consideration of the budget for the greater city has begun in earnest by the board of estimate. It foreshadows an enormous total, perhaps \$100,000,000, and that the cost of government will be immensely increased instead of being decreased as expected by the act of consolidation. For the mayor's office there was an increase of from \$25,000 to \$30,000. Mayor Van Wyck explained that he was compelled to have a larger clerical force, so that all warrants, stocks and bonds which he has to sign should be properly entered.

But the extraordinary increase in patronage caused by the charter began to be seen when the figures for the local legislative assembly were presented. The only item to compare with was the \$90,000 allowed the common council in the budget adopted by the strong administration for 1897. City Clerk P. J. Scully asked for \$200,000, made up in this way:

Council salaries, \$85,000; aldermen's salaries, \$87,500, and the remainder in city and borough clerks' salaries. In addition to these salaries, etc., came the demands of the borough presidents for their own pay and for staffs of clerks. Every division of the new government will have branch offices and clerks in the boroughs as well as special clerks in the main office.

The total for general administration, auditing bureau, collection of taxes, revenues, and the like, is estimated at \$770,423.75.

### JUST SO EVERYWHERE.

The Public Money Used to Promote Private Gain.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 19.—The two penitentiaries of the state and the asylum for deaf and dumb at Council Bluffs receive the bulk of censure in the report of the legislative investigation committee. All the institutions are taken to task for lax bookkeeping and unbusinesslike methods. The agricultural college at Ames, the state university at Iowa City, the soldiers' orphans' home at Davenport, and the industrial schools at Mitchellville and Eldora get off easy.

Excessive salaries are found to have been drawn at Anamosa penitentiary and the general system is unbusinesslike. Architects bought material without specifications on file and none was bought under advertisement for bids. The committee says the system would not be tolerated by corporations or individuals.

The asylum for the deaf and dumb at Council Bluffs purchased supplies without reference to market values or the quality of goods received. Large quantities of meat were purchased from a butcher who charged retail prices for wholesale deliveries.

The board of trustees of the agricultural college at Ames drew more than the thirty days' salary allowed by law.

The committee takes a decided stand for competitive bids for supplies. It finds that the support fund, intended for the use of keeping inmates, has been diverted in almost every institution to paying salaries and other bills not contemplated by the statute.

### STOCK GROWERS' BARBECUE.

The Affair of the Kink Last at Which Wild Game Will Be Served.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 19.—The committee of arrangements for the National Stock Growers' convention, at its meeting yesterday, adopted the report of the committee having in charge all preparations for the barbecue on the night of the 27th. The feast will be historic for the reason that it will be the last in America, where wild buffalo, bear, elk and antelope will be served. The menu will consist of eight beefs, four buffaloes, six elk, ten antelope, four bears, 40 sheep, 20 opossums, 10 barrels of pickles, half a ton of cheese, 40 barrels of sweet potatoes, 3,000 loaves of bread and 400 kegs of beer.

W. P. Anderson, of the Union stock yards, who represented the Denver Stock Growers' association at the annual meeting of stockmen at St. Paul and secured the appointment of a large delegation to this meeting from that city, was present and reported that large delegations would be in Denver next week from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis and Kansas City.

### HUMANE CONSIDERATIONS.

And Not Admitted Liability, Prompts Payment to the Heirs of Louis Morena.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—President McKinley yesterday sent to the senate a message with a report from the secretary of state relating to the lynching, in 1895, at Yreka, Cal., of Louis Morena, a Mexican citizen, and the demand of the Mexican government for indemnity. The president says: "Following the course adopted in the case of the lynching of the three Italians in Louisiana in August, 1890, I have recommended the appropriation by congress, out of humane considerations and without reference to the questions of liability of the government of the United States in the premises, of the sum of \$2,000, to be paid by the secretary of state to the government of Mexico, to be distributed among the heirs of Louis Morena."

### GUILTY OF MURDER.

Verdict in the Villers Case at Jamestown, N. D.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., Jan. 19.—The jury in the Villers murder trial returned a verdict finding Villers guilty or murder and fixing the penalty at life imprisonment. Villers has heretofore been convicted, and given a similar sentence for an attempt to murder Mrs. Tromer, wife of the farmer whose mangled remains were afterwards discovered, with additional evidence implicating Villers and leading to this trial.

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### A Bicycle Saddle.

Deadshot Dick—What's Wild Bill so mad about to-day?  
Texas Tim—About a week ago he saw an ad in a paper for a saddle that sold for \$8, so he sent the V. an' they sent him a darn toy saddle for a rookin' horse.—Up-to-Date.

### Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases of out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.  
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

### It Takes a Woman.

The average man doesn't know that he has distinguished ancestors until he marries and his wife makes the discovery.—Atchison Globe.

Klondike via Portland, Tacoma or Seattle. Only personally conducted excursions to Portland leave Chicago Thursdays. Write Jno. Sebastian, G. P. A., Chicago.

It is hard to convince a schoolboy that summer vacation days are longer than winter school days.—Chicago Daily News.

Burning, itching frost-bite. Use St. Jacobs Oil—cures promptly. Cools the fever.

When a man is drunk, and should talk least, he talks most.—Atchison Globe.



### ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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